

New York & K. Socialist

EVERY SATURDAY 50 CENTS

VOL. XVIII.-NO. 3.

NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1908

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"ANARCHY CALLING ANARCHY TO ASSIST THE CAPITALISTS AGAINST SOCIALISM"

That, Says Joshua Wanhope, is What Happened at Union Square on March 28.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT PROTEST MEETING IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

"Not the First Time the Capitalist Has Laid His Anarchist Baby on the Socialist Doorstep"-An Old Game, but it Won't Work Any Longer, for People Are Getting Wise-Capitalists Try Many Plans to Check Socialist Progress, but They All Fail in Turn-Capitalism Creates Socialism and Can End it Only by Ending Itself.

port of the address made by Joshua Wanhope at the mass meeting held by the Socialist Party of New York City in Grand Central Panace, Saturday afternoon, April 4. to voice the opinions of the party concerning the police outrages at Union Square on March 28. To make clear some allusions, it may be said that Comrade Wanhope the second speaker, Morris Hillquit having preceded nim, so that he had had some time to observe the audience and the army of police on "duty"; also, that after Hillquit's speech, the Rev. Henry Frank had head a poem on Taft's "God knows" e and had stated that the conduct of the authorities on March 28 determined him to join the Socialist Party. Wanhope spoke as fol-

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Com-Since sitting on this platform I have changed my mind-somewhat regarding the outcome of the meeting that was to have been held last Saturday. I am now fairly convinced that the epithet "miscarried" does not ap-

When I came to Union Square, expecting to speak there, I found that my old friends, the police, had determined to relieve me of the job. I have always been inclined to give the ce force due credit for pushing the socialist propaganda, altho they may not know what they are doing. When I had arrived there, I found that the meeting was in their charge and that they had determined to demonstrate to the unemployed of New York that the Socialists of the city, were the only organized body who would dare speak a word in their interest, and only organized body that dare stand for the right of free assemblage and free speech. The text had already n given out by Chaplain Schmitt-Constitution', and his assistants began hing it, and preaching it effec-

"I have always said that the club of the policeman was by he despised as an instrument of Soceman was by no means to cialist propaganda. You know, that there are some heads so thick that you cannot get an idea into them in the ordianry way. And I take it that at present that is about the most useful function that the policemen of Naw York perform

Naw York perform.

"In the course of iwelve or fourteen years of this strenuous work, I have had occasion to observe and comment upon this kind of assistance. I have observed the attitude of the capitalobserved the attitude of the force, towards Socialism; and I may say that I don't quite agree with the chairman that the condition which exists to-day is very critical for us people. We have been thru it so often that we have got d to it, as the eel is said to get need to skinning.

Stupidity of Capitalists.

on see, what happens is this. In face of this Socialist movement, which the capitalist does not and can-not understand, he is absolutely pow-eriess to settle upon any decided pol-icy. You have a period in which the sid of the police is called for physical n. You have meetings dis suppression. You have meetings unturbed; you have agitators arrested and brought to the police stationa; you have threats of the suppression of the daily press; you have the arrest of men and women who distribute Somen and women and have all horts of cialist literature—you have all sorts of annoyances at the hands of the offi-

sis are, they begin to see that thru some mysterious cause or other this doesn't seem to work as they cted, and then they drop it for a c. And then there comes that ed period of halcyon peace that ocialists allude to as 'the conpiracy of silence'. The police do not mow that we are in existence; the cress is also oblivious of the fact that we are on earth at all. Our writers ry to break in here and there with paragraphs; our soap-boxers go on the corners and do their best; nobody in anti-cal nobody in authority seems to take notice at all. And after a while

y notice at all. And arrer a while sy begin to see that even the con-bracy of allence won't work, and another tack is resorted to. They begin to pat us on the back-with clubs this time, but with hands, metaphorically speaking

We give below a stenographic re- | - and we hear from many places that , as long as we can, and we are so built there are a great many things in Socialism that are to be commended; but on the whole the vast body of Socialists are 'too radical'. The newspapers now and then insert a little bit for and against Socialism. They will always insert the silliest and most inferior paragraphs for Socialism and always the best against it. After a while they see that instead of crushing the infamous thing, it has the same effect as the suppression and as the conspiracy ce; and after a while this method is dropped, and as they do not know any other, they then send the policeman out with his club again.

Fighting Social Forces.

"And what happens? The movement goes ou and on, remorselessly and relentlessly to its end. Why? Simply because our capitalist friends can never seem to understand that it s not men or individuals they are fighting, but that they are trying the impossible task of fighting the social forces and economic tendencies of the time. That is the reason that these things fell against Socialism. If ther are any capitalists here this afternoon I present them the information free. gratis, and for nothing, if they can understand it.

"Just before I took the platform here you have seen one result of it. This gentleman, Mr. Henry Frank, is well known as an author and ethical lecturer in New York, has for many months perhaps many years been on the verge of joining the Socialist movement. All that was want-ed was Inspector Schmittberger and Agitator Silverstein to come along and push him over. And Mr. Frank is not the only one. Within the past week I have received a dozen letters like the one I received from Mr. Frank, saying that these men had been observers of the incidents that occurred on Union Square last Saturday, and they were beginning to think seriously of joining the Socialist movement.

"Gentlemen, that is the way that it always turns out. And you boys in uniform, you go shead and do your duty. We'll gather them in as you arive them into the fold.

"We had come together to discuss a question that in the minds of most of the people is perhaps more important than the latest prize fight or the Vanderbilt divorce case, the question of unemployment, the question of the condition of three million men in the United States to-day, and another ten million dependent upon them. It is a very impertinent thing, I know, to intrude our woes upon the good people things. In these times the rich man does not want Lazarus lying at the gate, so he invents police to get rid of them; and the trouble is there are too many Lazaruses now and not enough

"Changing Human Nature" "You know that we Socialists are apposed not to know anything of that upposed not to know any man been revealed to capitalists and capitalists' apologists alone; that is what they call 'human nature'. We are always supposed to misunderstand what that thing is; they are the only people that know and have the right to say what it is. And yet, they imagine that nature is so constituted that you can starve twelve or fifteen millions of them and they will lie down and die without making any noise. Maybe they ought to do that. Maybe that is what our civilization requires of them; but unfortunately people are not constructed on that principle. In-deed, I imagine to get them to do that nature. And you cannot do that.

"As I say, the meeting at Union Square was called to discuss that question, and thru the intervention of our friends the police it is being dis-cussed by fifty times more people than would ever have heard of it had the Union Square meeting been allowed.

"I don't know that there is really very much to add upon this question Every one of you understands to-dayat work for wages, or used to for wages before you lost your that the most important thing on this earth to you is the question of making a living. If we tion't live, why, there is nothing doing. We don't even count in the police records. We have got to stay on top of this earth that all of us continually try to preserve our lives and the lives of those dependent upon us. And when anything steps between us and the satisfaction of this desire to live, it means that whether the good people or respectable people like it or not, they are going to bear-from us.

"That meeting was in no sense a meeting with the intention of discus sing Socialist theories. We were there to discuss the immediate measures that should be taken to relieve the desperate condition of millions of people in the city of New York. The speakers were there to try to bring the authorities of this city, the men who own New York, to see that It was their duty a duty that was forced upon them, to see that millions of their fellows did ot perish thru want and hunger; that it was the duty of organized societ to provide these men work that they gight feed themselves and their starving wives and children. And the answer was the club of the police-

Why They Hate Us.

"Now, I want to point out one thing to you, and I want all of you that are not Socialists to listen: That intention of the Socialist speakers, the duty of the state and city to provide work for the unemployed, is going thru anyhow. Gentlemen, you have got to come to it. I know why you hate it. You hate it because we Socialists were the first people to say that you would do that, and that is the only way you could get out of it, and you are going to do it. You may hate the theory of Socialism that says that organized soclety, thru the state, should take charge of the men who are unemployed, of the women and children who are starving; but in spite of your theories, you have got to do it, and we won't thank you for it.

"The people into whose hands we have given the city of New York, the people who control the banks, the exchanges, the railroads, the transporta tion, the merchandise in the stores, the whole financial and commercial life of the city-they understand that the cannot afford to allow the Socialists to stand in the position of pointing out the things that economic evolution itself will force upon them. As long as they could they would allow you to die of nunger; they would expect you to lie in your cheap lodgings, in your rented rooms, in your filthy tenements, without a crust of bread in the house and die there rather than come out and come between the wind and their nobility. But you are not going to do

Capitalist Rule a Failure

"They have made a failure of so-clety. Since men first got together and instituted government, the failure of our capitalist system of industry is the most papable and patent of any that history records. We have given into the hands of the capitalist class more power than all the Tsars, the monarchs, and the potentates of Europe or the world ever used. We have given them the country with its re sources; we have given them the cattle upon a thousand hills, the thousands of square miles or forests, the im-measurable treasures of minerals that lie in the bosom of the earth, and they are not able to fill that miserable tin dinner bucket and keep it full. And let me say that we are going to have a change, whether they like it or not. "I do not stand here in the attitude of apology. We are the only party that has a definite, concerte, and thoro program, that says to the capitalist class: 'You have mismanaged society. Our starving bodies, the wretched bodies of our wives and children, suffering with the pangs of hunger—there they stand before you, the proofs of your mismanagement and incompetency, and we are going to have the world whether you like it or not.'

Our Defiance.

"It does not matter much to us what they do; the movement grows and grows. Behind it stand those irresistible economic forces that have impelled society, and they are not going to hait at the nod or beck of any capitalist on the face of the earth. With us is the whole flowing tide of economic evolution, and we may be swept from the earth individually, but a thousand

Continued on page 4.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE RULE.

Hall Meetings Last Sunday.

Socialist Speakers Arrested and Released and a Student is Brutally "Assaulted --- Socialists Preparing for Another Struggle for Free Speech.

Upon orders "from the front", two Socialist Party meetings were prevented in Philadelphia last Sunday. The first at Auditorium Hall was stopped by a platoon of police not permitting the hall to be opened. The second, at the Southwark Labor Lyceum, was fairly started when the lieutenant and his squad filed in.

Sam Sadler, who was opening the meeting, was ordered to stop, but did so only when he was placed under arrest. Charles P. Gildea, the speaker. refused to leave the platform until he was placed under arrest. John J. McKelvey then took the platform to tell the audience not to leave the hall unless arrested. "Mac" was cut short by being arrested. Jos. E. Cohen jumped on the platform to make au announcement, but was roughly jerked down by two policemen.

The police then started to drive the people out. One policeman smashed a university student in the face, while another policeman threw a man down tne stairs. When the hall was cleared, it was found that the memory of the police was so poor that they had forgotten to arrest Comrades Sadler, Gildea, and McKelvey.

of the hall. Cries of "Keep your hands in your pockets, the police are going thru the crowd," were heard. This evidently referred to the fact that four of Philadelphia's "finest" were recently sent to jail for robbing the stores on their beats.

The idea was suggested to hold an open-air meeting. Rubin Satin, a nineteen-year-old New Jersey rebel, procured a soap box and began to su 'My father fought for this country.' he said. "I am willing to fight for it. I love this country"- but that was as far as he got. Two burly policemen pounced upon the gritty little Socialist and hurried him to the patrol. charge "breach of the peace" was pre-ferred against him for baving the temerity to aunounce his love for this country.

The Campaign Committee then in session, promptly took the matter up. Local Philadelphia will aght for free speech until the battle is won.

THE RESULT IN CHICAGO.

Socialist Vote Increases by 24 Per cent While Total Vote is Reduced by 25 Per cent.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Incomplete re-turns give the Socialist Party 16,705 votes in the aldermanic elections, as against 13,429 last year. This is a gain of something over 24 per cent. The total vote for all parties is about 25 per cent less than last year. Our vote increased in 27 wards and fell off in

Hearst's Independence League, for which the Hearst papers were claiming 40,000 votes, actually polled 14,928.

Socialist Vote in Jamestown. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 10.—E. J. Squier, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received 328 votes. Our other candidates ranged from \$10 to 340 This is more than 10 per cent of the total. The old parties fused on Mayor and City Clerk. On other officers we ran second, beating the Democrats.

Mayor Thinks He Can

Stem Tide of Socialism. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 10.-When the Socialists announced their inten-tion to hold open-air meetings at the corner of the City Park, Mayor Wilson issued a ukase forbidding them to de so, but giving conditional permission for them to hold meetings at the foot of Main street. Republican politician Blake announced his intention to hold meeting at the corner of the City Park, and the Mayor did not say a The Johnstown "Democrat" the it has no sympathy with Socialism came out with a vigorous editorial deouncing this arbitrary discrimination. State Organizer Kennedy spoke this week, firing the first gun in what will be a lively campaign. A local has been formed with 15 members.

This Will Help Make Them Love Capitalism.

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 14.-All shop work in the Erie workshops, except light repairs, has been suspended until May 1. This throws 5,000 men out of work and saves \$10,000 a day to the company.

OUR VOTE IN MILWAUKEE.

Officers Forcibly Dissolve Two Socialists Now Have Over One-Third of Total.

> Socialist Vote Very Solid ---- We Carry Nine Wards Out of Twenty-Three. Democrats Carry Eight, and Republicans Six----More Socialists Elected to Minor Offices in the County.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—The result of the mayoralty election held here last Tuesday is as follows:

didate had 16,784. We have thus gained over 24 per cent; and we have now nearly 34 per cent of the total vote.

The Solid Vote.

Our vote is very solid. For Comptroller we have 20,258; for Treasurer, 19,137; for Aldermen-at-large, from 19,974 to 21,543.

The greater part of our gain was made in the wards inhabited chiefly by working people.

Our Aldermen.

The New York Socialist erred in its interpretation of the result so far as concerns the Board of Aldermen, thru overlooking the fact that the system has been changed since the last election. In 1906 we carried six wards and elected 12 Aldermen, as then the Board consisted of two men from each of the 23 wards. Under the new system there is one Alderman elected from each ward and 12 at large; the party that elects the Mayor is, of course, pretty sure to elect all the Aldermen-at-large. This time we have carried nine wards instead of six, and thus we have nine Aldermen out of 35, instead of 12 out of 46, as before.

Our Aldermen elected are: Henry Ries of the Ninth Ward; Wm. Koch, Tenth; E. T. Melms, Eleventh; Max Grass, Twelth; Louis A. Arnold, Seventeenth; Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth; August Strehlow, Twentieth; Chas. L. Welley, Twenty-first; and John Hassmann, Twenty-second. Of these, Koch. Arnold, Rummel, and Welley are new men in the Board.

The new Board will consist of 20 Democrats, nine Socialists, and six Republicans

Other Socialists Elected.

In the County Board we have increased our representation. Formerly there were 53 Supervisors and the Socialists had four. In the new Board there are 16, of whom we have six-Frank Boness, Geo. Mensing, Jas. Sheehan, Geo. Moerschel, Arthur Urbanek, and Chas. E. Jeske.

We have now four Justices of the Peace, instead of two-Rich. Elsner, Rich. A. Beyer, Carl P. Dietz, and John C. Cramer,

We have three Constables, instead two-Geo. Kirchner, Herman Kanitz, and E. Bunchkowsky.

In the Italian quarter and still more among the Poles, gross frauds were used to strengthen the Democratic vote. A short time before election some ignorant Polish lads attempted a robbery and committed a murder in the attempt. The Polish papers reported that they were Socialists and the Polish priests took up the cry. It was absolutely false, so devoid of foundation that the English capitalist dailies refused to print it even as a rumor, but it had its effect among the more ignorant of the Poles.

IN SMALLER CITIES.

Municipal Elections in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin Show Socialist Gains.

CANTON, Ill., April 9.- The Socialist vote ranges about 250, a gain of 100 per cent. FREEPORT, Ill., April 9.-Our

straight vote is 85; last time, 55. SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., April 9 .-The Socialist Party has entered the field for the first time in this little place and polled 27 votes.

ALBION, Mich., April 8.—The So-

cialist vote increases from 44 to 125. KENOSHA, Wis., April 9.-The Sorialist vote increases from 242 to 298. MANITOWOC, Wis., April 10.-The Socialist vote is largely increased, but our aldermanic candidates are defeated. One came within 12 and another within four votes of election. Our total vote is 777.

TWO HARBORS, Wis., April 10. We have elected Fred. Althen as Assessor, with 583 votes and Ernest Thiede as Supervisor in the Third Ward with 100 votes to 71.

The Republicans denounced the Democratic panic and the Democrats now denounce the Republican panic. The working class should smite them

ANARCHY TRIUMPHANT IN BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT.

sion of Anarchy, every other question it pays the masters of industry better sinks into insignificance. The Anarch- to keep these men idle and hungry ist is the enemy of humanity, the ene- than to let them work. Every day my of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other." ing of starvation, of others killing -President Rooseveit, Message to Congress, April 9.

FORMERLY THE WORKER

When the President talks about "suppressing Anarchy", be it well under- talists go on discharging thousands stood, he is thinking only of the suppression of that movement which, regarding government as the agent of capitalist misrule, seeks to do away with capitalism by doing away with government. He does not have in mind Schmittberger, Shippy, Sherman pers: Bell, nor himself. Anarchism-the sort that the Presi-

dent means-seems to us grossly erroneous in theory and impossible in Seeking Employment . practise. All we wish it is the full freedom of expression which, we are well convinced, would soon put an end to its existence or, at least, reduce its influence to a negligible minimum. With all its absurdities, it has thriven under attempted repression and will Himself". thrive the more if its advocates are

more flercely persecuted. The knowledge of this fact is for us, as opponents of Anarchism in theory and of Anarchy in practise, suffiheadlines: cient to make us oppose all repressive measures. Perhaps President Roose velt knows the fact as well as we, and President". has his reasons for wishing to cultirate the unprofitable Anarchism which s so useful as a stalking-horse for the

"Every other question sinks into insignificance".

profitable Anarchy which he supports.

In all the years that Anarchism has been known in this country, one solltary murder has been more or less clearly traced to its influence-the nurder of President McKinley by Leon Czolgosz.

Over 2,000 workingmen are now killed in the coal mines every year. The number is increasing every year. The highest authorities declare that most of these fatalities would be averted if the mine owners were compelled to take proper measures for ventilation, etc., and prevented from hiring cheap and incompetent labor. But the question of saving coal miners' lives "sinks into insignificance", because this slaughter is very profitable to the mine owners.

Over 3,000 railway workers are now killed every year at their work. The number is increasing. Most of these fatalities would be averted if the railway companies were compelled to use the best life-protecting devices and to be overworked. But the question of saving railway workers' lives "sinks into insignificance", because this slaughter is very profitable to the rallway stockholders and bondholders.

Tens of thousands of poor people die of tuberculosis every year, and the number is increasing. The highest authorities tell us that tuberculosis would soon be stamped out if the ill ventilated, ill drained, ill lighted, and overcrowded tenements were done away with and that it can never be stamped out while they remain. But this question "sinks into insignificance", because such tenements are vastly profitable to the propertied class. Tens of thousands of bubles of the

working class die every year because of the poverty of their parents, which makes it impossible for them to have the pure air and wholesome food and tender care that their little bodies need. But this question, too, "sinks into insignificance". They are only workingmen's babies. If they grew up, under existing conditions, they would be poor and discontented and might become undesirable citizens. "The weaklings must go". Let them die. There is no danger of a shortage in the labor market. Some millions of workingmen are

now being denied the opportunity to earn even a poor living by hard and useful labor, because the "administrative ability" of the capitalist class has any other."

"When compared with the suppres- | brought things to such a condition that brings us news of men and women dyby want to crime or to prostitution, of others in ever greater numbers going insane. And week by week the capithere men, cutting down the wages of tens of thousands still at work, and adding to the prices of food and other necessaries of life.

> The following are typical headlines from recent issues of daily newspa-

> "Three Thousand Men Fight for 400 Johs-Police Called Out". "Laborers Fig.t Pitched Battle in

"Bread Lines Growing Longer".

"Cheap Lodging Houses Crowded". "Vagrancy on the Increase".

"Crime on the Increase". "Frightful Increase of Insanity". "Ou, of Work Three Months, Shot

"Pric of Ment Again Climb Up". And the solution which the authorities have to offer for the problems here raised is presented in these other

"Gatling Guns for Strikers". "Stamp Out Anarchy, Says the

"Bingham \$100,000 for Secret Serva

"Roosevelt Wants Army Raised to 100,000, at Least".

The industrial depression, coming on

top of a period of so-called prosperity which meant an unexampled increase in the cost of fiving and an unexampled increase in the intensity of labor performed by the working class, with the result of a bare living for the workers and unexampled profits for the capitalists-the industrial depression, coming on top of this, has brought the United States to the verge of a crisis that threatens the dissolution of all the bonds of civilized society.

On the one hand are a few capitalists, enjoying power and leisure and luxury, and grown arrogant and arbitrary to the point of madness.

On the other hand are many millions of working people, used to toll and poverty, long accustomed to submit, but now driven almost to the point of desperation.

Between are other millions who know that something is seriously wrong: who are not yet positively suffering, and so can calmly counsel moderation to the sufferers; who neverthedown into the abyss; but who do not understand what it all means, and so stand besitating and comforting themselves with empty phrases in the face of danger.

Anarchy? There is nothing but Anarchy triumphant in the corporation. offices where well fed directors meet and coolly issue decrees closing the doors of the factories against the workers, only offering a part of them the alternative of working harder than ever for less wages than before. And there is nothing but Anarchy triumphant in the city halls, in the court rooms, in the state houses, in the Capitol at washington and above all in the White House, where well fed pollticians coolly issue decrees to exclude workingmen's newspapers from the mails, to forbid workingmen to meet and discuss their condition or present their grievances, to hire more spies to incite them to violence and hire more policemen and soldiers to club them when they murmur and shoot them if they resent the club.

The men who meet hunger with clubs, who offer bayonets as a specific for unemployment, who bring gatling guns to enforce reductions of wages, who resort to the prison cell and the gallows as means of dealing with well grounded popular discontent-these men, and pre-eminent among them him who occupies the highest office in the nation and, instead of curbing their violence, leads in the orgy of violence -of these, above all other Anarchists, it may truly be said. "They are the enemies of all mankind and theirs in a deeper degree of criminality than

124424

The New York Socialist Published every Saturday by the Social Party of the State of New York, 230 E gaty-fourth street, New York, John C mae, Secretary William Koenig, Treas-USINESS OFFICE, 250 E. Eighty-fourth et. 15 Aprace street. 15 Aprace street. Address all communications, money or to the socialist, 230 E. Eighty-aris street, New York.

	ERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.	
me yea	F\$0.5	
IX DOL	oples	3
AREIS C	optes	۰
	in 100 copies, per copy0	1
00 cool	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	Š
	1.2	ŏ
DO CODI	es or more, per hundred5	0
	Weekly Rundles:	
5 per v	real one week	5
0 per v	reek, one year 3.2	5
@ per 1	veek, one year	o
	CANADA.	
The Tee	r\$1.0	0
dr Mor	the	

weeks are required to make changes bers should not expect the paper ist two weeks from the date when lons are sent in. Acknowledgement of receipt of individ-al subscriptions is made by changing the are on wrapper.
When renewing subscribers are requested a mark their subscriptions "renewals".

correspondents sending news should their communications in time to reach office by Monday, whenever possible minutations of the communications concerning the editorial iffment of the paper should be adseed to the Editor of The Socialist, 15 cc street. New York.

10. of the editors may be seen at the every Tuesday and Wednesday be a 7 and 9 p. m. The Socialist goes to press on Wedness

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. alist Party has passed threal election. Its growing po general election. Its growing power tinti 96.961 1903 (State and Congressional)....229.762



FOR MAY DAY,

Our next issue will have six pages instead of four, giving about one extra page of reading matter, which will be devoted to articles especially appropriate for May Day propaganda. In connection with meetings or festivals in observance of the international solidarity of labor, each local or branch should order a sufficient number of copies of The New York Socialist for distribution. The bundle rates will be the same as usual-75 cents for 100 copies, \$1.20 for 200, and 50 cents a hundred for larger quantities. Order as early as possible.

Commissioner Bingham Police wishes about forty of his captains would die. If only Mr. Commissioner would try the effect of setting a good example!

It is said that the smallest locomotive in the world weighs twelve grains and three drops of water fill its boiler. To the many "small things" may also be added the "labor leader", who distorts Socialism in order to obtain notoriety with the sweaters of labor.

"CAPITAL AND LABOR".

Secretary of War Taft, in a recent speech before the Railway Conductors or Chicago, said:

"There is no denying the fact that we must look forward to a gigantic controversy between labor and capital, hoping and trusting that it will be settled peacefully. That controversy when it comes will decide once for all how capital and labor shall share the joint profits which they create."

The spectacle of labor attacking a bridge, a machine, or a box car would certainly be interesting, but our guess is that however stupid the Tafts may think workingmen are, the latter will not struggle with inanimate objects. Their struggle will be with the capitalist class, who possess the capital fliched from the workers. If there are any "things" involved in the struggle. Taft can quality if he wants to.

WILL THE NEW LAW PROVE CONSTITUTIONALP

WASHINGTON, April 9 .-- In course of the debate on the Railway Employers' Liability Bill, which was passed by the Senate to-day as it came from the House, three Senators expressed their belief that the bill as drawn will not stand the test of the Supreme Court, Among these was Senator Dolliver, who intimated that the measure had been drawn for this very purpose. Senator Foraker also that the law would not be held constitutional.

It would be a safe wager that what the three Senators said will prove to be sathe truth, unless-well, wait for the "unless" till a little later in this article.

Under our peculiar form of government, as it has now developed, the law is not what the elected legislative bodles enact, but what the apointed judges subsequently declare. No one can tell, by simply comparing a law with the text of the Constitution, whether that law is constitutional or not. The Constitution is such and the rules of judicial interpretation are such, that any law that has ever been passed might be declared constitutional and valid or unconstitutional and void, with equal consistency, according as any five out of the nine Supreme Court Justices chose to decide. There is only one way to predict what the decision will be; that is, to consider the purport of the law and the inclination or prejudices of the Justices. On this practical basis, with years of observation to guide them, these three Senators have made their prediction; and we have every reason to believe that it will turn out a true one.

There are several stages in the development of labor legislation in this country.

The first may be summed up as briefly as the description of the snakes of Ireland-"There are no snakes in Ireland". Until the antagonism between capitalist interests and labor interests has attained a certain degree of acuteness, until the labor movement has acquired a certain amount of strength, all proposals for legislation to protect the workingmen or improve their condition are calmly ignored.

In the next stage labor bills are introduced and discussed in the legislative bodies, but not enacted into law. They are debated, in order that some of the legislators-especially in districts where the labor movement is growing strong and aggressive-may have an opportunity to speak in favor of them and so establish a good reputation among their workingmen constituents. After being debated, they are killed in one way or another-sent back to committee and never reported. passed by the lower house and defeated by the upper, or sometimes passed by both and sent to the executive to be vetoed.

Then comes a third stage, when the labor movement has grown still stronger and more aggressive and spread to all parts of the country and invaded the political field and begun to draw voters away from both the old parties. It is no longer safe for elected legislators or executive officers to defeat or veto too many labor bills. Not only a few individual politicians, but both old parties as such and all or nearly all their representatives, feel the necessity of placating the labor vote; and yet neither of the old parties, pledged to capitalism as both of them are, dominated by the capitalists and financed by them, has the slightest intention of giving the workers any more substantial relief than is absolutely necessary to hold them in line on election day. So, in this stage. many labor bills are passed by both houses and signed by the executivesome of them having even been proposed by the executive-and the task of nullifying them is left to judges. who hold their offices for long terms or, in the case of the Federal judges and some state judges, are appointed for life. How faithfully these do their duty to the capitalist class, we have seen especially within the last six months, tho they have been "on the joh" more or less steadily for many years. Only the least important labor laws escape being either completely nullified or virtually emasculated at their hands. In general the judges have no scruple about rendering inconsistent decisions, giving a broad construction to the constitutional provisions in one case and a strict construc-

simple rule that laws beneficial to

business interests are constitutional

and laws beneficial to the working

class as against the capitalists uncon-

stitutional. But, lest professional eti-

quette or some lingering sense of

shame might sometimes restrain the

judges from rendering too outrageous

a decision, the legislators often take

the precaution of inserting an appar-

ently barmless clause in the bill or

giving an apparently insignificant

twist to one of its phrases, which will

furnish a pretext for the courts to dis-

cover that the law, when passed,

means something quite different from

what its original advocates intended

and the general public supposed.

This is the stage that we have now reached. The President finds it advisable, a few months before electionbe never thought of it before, in all the six years he had been in office-to recommend to Congress the enactment of several important labor measures. Congress has passed one of them and will probably pass others. If mainained and enforced in good faith. these measures would be of some advantage to the working people-would count, perhaps, as a one per cent instalment toward the remedial legislation that the working people can reasonably demand even of a capitalist government. But these measures have still to run the gauntlet of the courts. And if the courts are of the same mind after next November that they have been in the past, the laws in question

will not be maintained and executed in good faith.

There is a fourth stage we have vet to reach—the stage in which the judges will have at least as much wholesome respect for the will of the workingclass voters as the members of the lower house of Congress now have, and will find it prudent to uphold the -labor laws that Congress finds it prudent to enact.

There is just one way to bring us to that stage. The fact that the Socialists quadrupled their vote, brought it from 100,000 up to 400,000, in the four years from 1900 to 1904, inspiring the fear that they will make another great gain in 1908, is the sole reason for the President now recommending and the Congress now enacting some considerable labor laws. Let us make a like increase this year, let us bring the Socialist vote up to a million and a half and send a few working-class representatives to Congress and to the state legislatures, and even the Supreme Court Justices will see and regard the signs of the times.

Thru the mouth of one of their number, the Justices of the Supreme Court recently announced that they would "stand between the Constitution and government by the mob." Let them see that the "mob", as they choose to call the working class, is not intimidated by their bluster, but is more resolved than ever to enthrone humanity in the place now usurped by property, and they will do as the rulers of other lands have done in the face of our'ever growing Socialist movementthey will adopt the policy of making concessions to the workers and will stop declaring labor laws unconstitu-

Senator Dolliver's prediction agrees with his hopes and the hopes of his class. It agrees with our fears and the fears of our class. We wish to prevent it from proving true. The way to do that is to quadruple the Socialist vote next November.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

A Washington press dispatch which, for some reason known to their editors, none of the English papers in New York City have used, is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Postmaster General Meyer is formulating a rule of admission to the mails at second-class rates publications printed in fanguages other than English. When a paper printed in a foreign language contains matter political in character such matter will have to be accompanied in the same issue by the identical article translated into English.

"Third Assistant Postmaster General Lawshe has been investigating Socialistic and Anarchistic publications, the majority of which are printed in foreign languages. The task of going thru these papers and having translations made has proved of such vast proportions that a new order was necessary to afford relief to the department

"The Postmaster General intends to vigorously enforce his ruling that no paper which advocates violence or opposition to organized government shall be admitted to the mails, and to make this effectual it will be necessary to regularly scan the papers under suspi-

"THE NEW REGULATION WILL BE SO WORDED AS NOT TO IN-TERFERE WITH REPUTABLE PUBLICATIONS PRINTED IN FOR-EIGN LANGUAGES AND NOT IS-FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF SOCIALISTIC DOCTRINES."

The effect of such a ruling, if enforced, would be to put a practically killing burden of expense upon all the papers affected. Even such daily papers as the German "Volkszeitung" and the Jewish "Forward" would be hit hard. At least a page or two in every issue is "matter political in character", and they would be obliged to go to the expense of translating all this and printing it in addition to their regular matter. As for the weeklies, the rule would require them to translate practically all their matter and double the size of the paper. The only alternative would be to forfeit the second-class mail rights enjoyed by all other papers and, instead of one cent a pound postage. pay one cent on every copy sent thru the mails.

The statement that most of the "So ciplistic and Anarchistic" publications are printed in foreign languages is not true; but a large number of them are. as is necessary in a country having such a mixed population. The department of course does not distinguish between Socialism and Anarchism; for its purposes either word serves to designate any paper that is opposed to the administration of the country by capitalist politicians for the benefit of capitalists.

It is significant of the reckless arbi trariness now prevailing in high quarters that it is unblushingly announced by the department that the new rule is not intended for general application, part in the struggle for bread.

but is aimed only against such papers ! as the administration may choose to consider "undesirable"

If this rule is promulgated, it will of course be necessary for the party to come to the support of its German, Jewish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Italian, and other foreign papers, to make a test of the legality of the rule and, if necessary, carry it to the highest courts, thus bringing the autocratic methods of the Roosevelt adminstration before the public mind for reprobation by all who believe in common fairness and lawful government.

Wisconsin has a law, enacted last year under the pressure of the Socialists in the Legislature, making eight hours the legal maximum workday for rallway telegraphers. The Federal law makes nine hours the legal maximum workday. On a case coming before him last Tuesday, Judge Tarrant, doubtless influenced by the increase of the Socialist vote last week, decided, according to the press dispatches. "that the Federal law is unconstitutional and the state law is valid." What he decided, of course, was that the fact of the national law establishing a nine-hour limit does not prevent the state from going further and establishing an eight-hour limit. The dispatches naïvely add : "The roads will continue to operate under the Federal law, at least until such time as some high court passes on it." Naturally, if the railroads obey either law, it will be the one most favorable to their interests as against the workingmen. The thing for the telegraphers and other railway workers to do is to help put as many Socialists in the ederal Congress as there are in the Wisconsin Legislature and get the eight-hour rule extended to the whole country and to all branches of railway

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER. J. B. GAY .- Address 60 Cooper Square, New York.

E. J. HIGGINS .- "The Theory of Human Progression", by Patrick Edward Dove, is the work from which it was alleged by some that Henry George borrowed his ideas. It is out of print, but can probably be consulted in some of the larger libraries or a copy obtained thru some dealer in old and rare books.

J. H. S .- Glad to give you the information. Yes, the article by Louis B. Boudin which appeared in the "International Socialist Review" for February had been offered to The Worker and not accepted. But, in declining to publish the article, we gave writer our reasons—that the article was not a discussion of the subject of immigration and the proper attitude of the party thereto, but was simply a criticism (and, we thought, very captious one) phrases in Hillquit's article; and we invited him to contribute one or more articles setting forth his views on th question itself. Certainly, neither The Worker nor any other paper undertakes to print, everything that i offered to it.

Every state committee, every local and branch, and every individual comrade should make it a point of honor to see that the assessment of 35 cents for each party member to cover the railway fares of delegates to the national convention is paid promptly and in full, The plan which has been adopted is a wise and just one. When each state separately had to pay all the expenses of its own delegates, ose most distant from the convention city were at a great disadvantage. The new plan equalizes the burden for all the states in proportion to their membership, upon which both their representation and their share of the expense are calculated; under this plan it costs no more to the comrades in Maine or Florida or California to send a delegate than it costs those of Illinois or Wisconsin, which is as it should be. The plan is in the interest of democratic efficiency in our move ment. It should be carried out in complete good faith. The convention meets on May 10; there is not much time to lose if the National Office is to have sufficient funds on hand when they are needed. Every comrade who has not yet an assessment stamp on his red card should get it this week; and no local or state secretary should lose a day in settling the accounts.

THE STRUGGLE OF

THE UNEMPLOYED. An advertisement, "Wanted, motor-

nen and conductors, experienced, for out of town: non-union; apply 311 W. Fifty-ninth street, after 8 a. m., which appeared in Monday morning's papers brought out such a crowd of he unemployed that police help had to be called to keep the men in line. The owner of the building finally objected to the great crowd in front and the recruiting station was moved to 254 W. Fifty-fourth street, where again he owner interfered and everybody shifted to 111 W. Thirty-seventh street. The crowd increased until-the reserves were called out. The struggling mass was finally dispersed after a few "fortunate" ones were hired to crush the strikers at Chester, Pa. The black hole of Calcutta has its counter-

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers. Author of "The History of Tammany Hall", "History of Public Franchises in New York City", etc.

> PART II. The Great Land Fortunes. (Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

CHAPTER VI. THE PROPULSION OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

At the time of his father's death, William B. Astor, the chief heir of John Jacob Astor's twenty million dollars, was fifty-six years old. A tall, ponderous man, his eyes were small, contracted, with a rather vaccuous look, and his face was sluggish and unimpressionable. Extremely unsocial and taciturn, he never betrayed emotion and generally was destitute of feeling. He took delight in affecting a carelessly-dressed, slouchy appearance as the deliberately notifying all concerned that one with such wealth he was privileged to ignore the formulas of punctilious Society. In this slovenly, stoop-shouldered man with his cold, abstracted air no one would have detected the richest man in

America. Acquisitiveness was his most marked characteristic. Even before his father's death he had amassed a fortune of his own by land speculations and banking connections, and he had inherited \$500,000 from his uncle Henry, a butcher on the Bowery. It was said in 1846 that he possessed an individual fortune of \$5,000,000. During the last years of his father he had been president of the American Fur Co. and he otherwise knew every detail of his father's multifarious interests and possessions.

William B. Astor's Parsimony. He lived in what was considered fine mansion on Lafayette place, adjoining the Astor Library. The sideboards were heaped with gold plate. and polyglot servants in livery stood obediently by at all times to respond to his merest nod. But he cared little for this show, except in that it surrounded him with an atmosphere of power. His frugality did not arise from wise self-control, but from his parsimonious habits. He scanned and revised the smallest item of expense Wine he seldom touched, and the average merchant spent more for his ward robe than he did. At a time when the rich despised walking and rode in carringes drawn by fast horses, he walked to and from his business errands. This severe economy he not only practised in his own house, but he carried it into every detail of his business. Arising early in the morning, he attended to his private correspondence before breakfast. This meal was punctually at 9 o'clock. Then he would stride to his office on Prince street. A

contemporary writer says of him: He knew every inch of real estate tha stood in his name, every bond, contract and lease. He knew what was due when lease expired, and attended personally to the matter. No tenants could expend a dollar or put in a pane of glass without his per sonal inspection. His father sold him the Astor House [an hotel] for the sum of one dollar. The lessees were not allowed to spend one cent on the building, without his supervision and consent, unless they paid

In the upper part of New York hundred of lots can be seen enclosed by dilapidated disfigured by rocks and waste terial, or occupied as [truck] gardens. The are eligibly located, many of them inded by a fashionable population. Mr. Astor owned most of these corner lets but kept the corners for a rise. He knew that no parties can improve the cen ter of a block without benefiting the

ers. He was sombre and solitary, dwelt slone, mixed little with general society

gave little and abhorred beggars. 1 It was a common saying of him when he paid out a cent he wanted a cent in return;" and as to his abject meannesses we forbear relating the many stories of him. He pursued in every respect his father's methods in using the powers of city government to obtain valuable water grants for substantially nothing and in employing his surplus wealth for further purchases of land and in investments in other profitable channels. No scruples of any kind did he allow to interfere with his constant aim of increasing his fortune. His indifference to compunctions was shown in many ways not the least in his open support of notoriously corrupt city and state ad-II.

This corruption was not one which existed despite him and his class and one which was therefore accepted grudgingly as an irremediable avil Far from it. Corrupt government was velcomed by the landholding, trading and banking class, for by it they could secure with greater facility the perpetual rights, franchises, privileges and the exemptions which were adapted to their expanding aims and riches, By means of it they were not only enabled to plle up greater and greater wealth but to set themselves up in law as a conspicuously privileged body, distinct from the mass of the people.

The Purchase of Laws.

Publicly they might pretend a proper and ostentatious horror of corruption Secretly, however, they quickly dispensed with what were to them idle ironings of political cant. As capitalists they ascribed their success to rigid application and practicality; and

' Matthew Hale Smith in "Sunshine and Shadow in New York," 186-7.

being practical they went about pur chasing laws by the most short-cut

and economical method. Illicit funds for corrupting elections became a mere rudimentary way of controlling .government; they found, as one magnate expressed it, that it was often cheaper to bribe than to elect a legislature They had the money and the office-holders the votes and governmental power; consequently the one bought the other. It was a systematic corruption which sprang wholly from the propertied classes; they demanded it, were responsible for it and kept it up. It worked like an endless chain: the land charters, franchises and privileges corruptly obtained in one set of years yielded vast wealth, part of which was used in succeeding years in getting more law-created sources of wealth. If professional politicians had long since got into the habit of expecting to be bought, it was because the landholders, traders and bankers had accustomed them to the lucrative bustness of getting bribes in return for extraordinary laws. Since the men of wealth, or embryo

capitalists who by hook or crook raised the funds to bribe, were themselves ready at all times to buy laws in common councils, legislatures and in Congress, it naturally followed that each of them was fully as eager to participate in the immense profits springing from charters, franchises or specia grants obtained by others of their own They never questioned the means by which these laws were put thru. They did not care. The mere fact that a franchise was put thru by bribery was a trite, immaterial circum stance not to be considered for a moment. The sole penetrating question was whether it were a profitable prolect. If it were, no man of wealth hesitated in investing his money in its stock and in sharing its revenue. It could not be expected that he would feel moral objections, even the most attenuated, for the chances were that while he may not have been a party to the corrupt obtaining of this particular franchise, yet he was involved in the grants of other special endowments. Moreover, money-making was not built on morality; its whole foundation and imeptus lay in the extraction of profits. Society, it is true, professed to move on lofty moral planes, but this was a colossal pretension and nothing

Inverted Society.

Society-and this is a truth which held equally strong of succeeding decades—was incongruously inverted. In saying this, the fact should not be ignored that the capitalist, as applied to the man who ran a factory or other enterprise, was an indigenous factor in that period, even the the money or inventions by which he was able to do this, were often obtained by fraud. Every needed qualification must be made for the time and the environment, and there should be neither haste in indiscriminately condemning nor in judging the people of that day by the standards or maturity of later generations.

Yet, viewing society as a whole and

measuring the results by the standards and ideas then prevailing, it was undoubtedly true that those who did the world's real services were the lowly, despoiled and much discriminated against mass of mankind. Their very poverty was a crime, for after they were plundered and expropriated, either by the ruling classes of their own country or of the United States, the laws regarded them as semicriminals, or, at best, as excrescences to whom short shrift was to be given. They made the clothes, the shoes, hats, shirts, underwear, tools, and all the other necessities that mankind required; they tilled the ground and produced its food. Curiously enough those 'ld these indispensable things who were condemned by the encompassing system to live in the poorest and meanest habitations and in the most precarious uncertainty. When sick disabled or superannuated they were cast aside by the capitalist class like so much discarded material to eke out a prolonged misery of existence, to be thrown in penal institutions or to starve. Substantially everywhere in the United States, vagrancy laws were in force which decreed that an able-bodied man out of work and homeless must be adjudged a vagrant and imprisoned in the workhouse or penetentiary. The very law-making institu tions which gave to a privileged few the right to expropriate the property of the many, drastically plunged many down still further after this process of spoliation, like a man who is wavlaid and robbed and then ar rested and imprisoned because he has

Lords, Luxuries and Command.

On the other hand, the class which had the money, no matter how that money was gotten, irrespective of how much fraud or sacrifice of life attend ed its amassing, stood out with a lum nous distinctness. It arrogated to itself all that was superior, and it ex-acted and was invested with a ledly deference. It lived in the finest mansions and laved in luxuries. Surned with an indescribably pretes

Literature Current as as

We-iam: The Religion of Human ity" (Wilshire Book Co.) is a well printed little pamphlet by Captain W. E. P. French of the United States Army-a Socialist, aitho an army officer. An "Innovation" in verse, a "Creed of Collectivism", "The Humanlst's Prayer" in verse, "The Religion of Humanity", "Communist Command-ments", "The Sacraments of Socialism", and "Hymns of Humanis from the titles of these divisions the reader will divine the nature of the little work-a sort of prayerbook or breviary for those who think of Socialism rather as a religion than as a purely secular movement.

The police found copies of Frederick Krafft's play, "Shoot to Kill", on the literature stand at a Socialist lecture hall in Brooklyn, and carried them off to the station house for "investiga-tion". This play has been produced at party entertainments in many places. It is published by the Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce street, New York.

The second number of the "Russko-Amerikansky Robotchy" Russian-American Worker) appears this week. It is a valuable paper for propaganda among Russian-speaking working people. The price is 50 cents a year. Orders are to be sent to David Rubinow, 52 Camp street, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Chlozza Money, the well known English economist, writing in the London "Daily News", reviews Mr. Mallock's "Critical Examination of Socialism" in a manner that leaves little to the credit of that rather pompous work. He says in part:

The root-error of Mr. Mallock's work is in his failure to recognize the fact that the modern Socialist not only recognizes that directive ability is "labor", but that he is able to state with absolute accuracy that of directive ability is included as part of the reward of "labor", so great a part of the national income is drawn purely as rent and interest that the underpayment of "labor" is almost as clearly marked as the we neglected the payment of directive ability in the calculation of labor's share Mr. Mallock is fond of concrete ex We will give him one. We have be balance sheet of a business simple in its of small calibre to manage its many simple parts. If we add together directors' fees managers' and clerks' salaries, and the wages of all the workpeople, including the reward not only of manual and mental la-bor, but of directive ability, we find that the total reward of labor is only about is to say, sleeping partners—exercising no directive ability, mere drawers of interest —take far more out of the business than take far more out of the business than those who work in any shape or form. We might give an unlimited number of such

It also seems to us that Mr. Mallock falls to take note of the fact that, while it is perfectly true that the great progress of mankind is due to a few individuals in each eneration, those individuals are not mere directors", but inventors, which is a very different thing. An enormous number of people possess the ability to direct pro-cesses which they could never have inventd. It is not difficult to learn routine, and, as Mr. Bernard Shaw has put it, the larger number of our business directors are "rou-tincers". The industrial operations of tofar are chiefly concerned in carrying out the routine of processes invented by the dend. Society has already solved the ques-tion which Mr. Mallock obscures in his rolume. It has decided that the inventions of the dead belong to itself. It is too late for Dr. Beattle Crozier and Mr. Mallock even to discuss this question. It has passed the pale of discussion. Rightly or wrongly, property in ideas has a very short time-dinit put to it by the law of Britain.
To sum up, when Mr. Mallock urges that

the Marxian "sarplus value" has been produced by the ability of the few originators who have obtained that surplus value, but those to whom the exploitation of inventions has been resigned perforce by those diovreed from the means of production.

air of importance it radiated tone

command and prestige. But, such was the destructive, in-

testinal character of competitive warfare, that even this class was contin ually in the throes of convulsive struggles. Each had to fight, not merely to get the wealth of others, but to keep what he already possessed. If he could but frustrate the attempts of competitors to take what he had, he was fortunate. As he preved upon the laborer, so did the rest of his class seek to prey upon him. If he were less able, less cunning, or more scrupulous than they, his ruination was certain. It was a system in which all methods were guiged not by the best but by the worst. Thus it was that many capitalists, at heart good men, kindly disposed and innately opposed to duplicity and fraud, were com to adopt the methods of their more successful but thoroly unprincipled competitors. And, indeed, realizing the impregnating nature of example and environment, one cannot but conclude that the tragedies of the capitalist class represented so many victims of the competitive system, the same as those among the wage-workers, altho in a very different way. Yet in this bewildering jumble of fortune-snatching, an extraordinary circumstance failed to impress itself upon the cines which took over to itself the claim to superior intelligence and virtue. The workers, for the most part, instinct-ively, morally and intellectually knew that this system was wrong, a horror and a nightmare. But even the capi-talist victims of the competitive strug-gle, which awarded supremacy to the knave and the trickster, went to their doom praising it as the only civilized, rational system and as unchangable and even divinely ordained.

To be continued.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

An instance of the cruelty of the car's butchers and hangmen is given in the "Memoirs" of Prince Ouroussoff, recently published. A Jewish crim-inal was sentenced to be kung. After execution the governor was told that the man's big black beard had protected him against the cord, and that he would recover consciousness. "Bury him before he recovers consciousness", the governor replied, and the man was consigned to a living

Germany.

The German "radicals" in the Reichstag have again shown their capitalist character. They have voted for a clause in the proposed "Law of Associations" that will prevent youth's under 18 from joining a political or-ganization. The clause is directed ngainst the young Socialist organiza-

Austria.

An attempt has been made to take the life of Comrade Pernerstorfer, a popular member of the Socialist Party and a member of the Reichsrath. It is believed that the attempt was made that the capitalist press is ever ready to charge Socialists with such attacks, London "Justice" asks whether the press "will demand a special law against the bourgeois reactionary par-

Italy.

"Il Grido del Popolo", a Socialist or-gan in Turin, has been obliged to suspend. The paper lost about \$24,000 in five months. The movement suffers quite a loss as Turin is in the heart of e of the industrial districts of Italy.

Greece.

Up to a few months ago Socialism had scarcely taken root in Greece. Now this country of ancient learning is falling into line with the rest of the world. Socialist organizations have been founded in many cities, and in one case that of Patras there are now 500 members.

Great Britain.

The annual conference of the Social Democratic Federation will take place | Winnipeg is the candidate.

The Council of the Northumberland Miners' Association has decided to rec-

ommend the members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to vote in favor of affiliation with the Labor Representation Committee at the ballot which is to take place in May. The resolution was passed by 42 votes to The "Socialist Review", a monthly

recently started by the Independent Labor Party, announced the publication of "Some Unpublished Letters" of Marx and Engels. They proved to be letters to our late Comrade F. A. Sorge, and known to most German Socialists at least. Those selected for publication contain critcisms of the S. D. F. and in particular, H. M. Hyndman, who frequently found himslef in disagreement with the masters. An article in the "Social Democrat" shows that in judging men Marx and Engels were as intensely human as those of lesser note and were as apt to err. In defense of Hyndman and the tactics of the S. D. F. the writer in "Social Democrat" quotes from a letter of Engels to Sorge showing the former's faith in John Burns as one possessing "a thoroly proletarian instinct." What would Engels say to-day if he lived and knew of Burns' trenchery to his class?

Australia.

The Socialists of Melbourne are extending their propaganda meetings to the country districts. They are also conducting an agitation for the unemployed. At one large meeting resolutions were adopted demanding work for the unemployed and requesting the State Premier to confer with a committee of the unemployed. The cabinet decided that it was "inadvisable to receive the deputation at present". That is the answer the unemployed nearly always get from politicians everywhere.

Canada.

Locals of the Socialist Party in British Columbia and the Province of Alberta are voting on a proposal to hold a joint convention in Fernie, B. C., the date to be determined by the Dominion Executive Committee. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Socialists are the first party to nominate for the Dominion House of Commons. J. D. Houston of

. THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Comrades Minami, Nagaoka, Imari. | workers and public officials and is sig-Hayashi and Yamamoto, all mine workers of Japan, charged with rioting in a strike, were acquitted by the court of appeals, but the Public. Prosecutor has appealed their case to the Cassation Court.

A Child Slave Market.

A child slave market exists in the frontier provinces of Austria, Switzerland and Germany. Economic conditions force parents to sell their children in slavery. Last wek girls were ight for seven months for \$12.50 and boys brought the princely sum of \$20. The children were ranged early in the morning in the market place, and all day long a crowd of farmers inspected them as if they were so many pigs or cattle, felt the muscles of their arms, poked them in the ribs to learn if they were fat or lean, meantime loudly discussing their merits or condemning their physical faults. The terms of the contracts are harsh, pronursing children, feeding cattle, running errands and whatever else the master may require them to do."

The Leopoldina Railroad of Brazil has maintained such exorbitant rates in and out of the city of Campos that the citizens last week set fire to two stations, thirty cars, several warehouses and destroyed a bridge.

The open shop on the Great Lakes was declared by the Lake Carriers' Association at Cleveland last week. It seems that the workers will accept the situation without a struggle.

Police and Strikers Fraternize.

Chester, Pa., witnessed a remarkable emonstration in the street car strike there on Monday. The mounted Cosunion men. This aroused the resent-ment of thousands. A chemical wagon of the fire department was called into service and the firemen threatened the Cossacks with a dose of water. The mayor and chief of police refused aid to the corporation and the policemen fraternized with the strikers. The police also displayed badges with words of encouragement for the strikers. Three strikers were arrested by the Three strikers were arrested by the troopers, but a sergeant of police refused the use of the patrol, wagon which returned to headquarters while be crowd cheered lustily. The troopers were later withdrawn amidst the jeers of thousands. Strike breakers are on hand and more are promised from Naw York City, but the merchants refuse to feed the vermin. The demonstration is, perhaps, the first that has shown a fraternal feeling between

nificant to say the least.

Martial law reigns in Pensacola, Fla., as a result of the street car strike. Two hundred state militiamen are on hand, the saloons are closed and a curfew law requires all persons to be indoors by 10 p. m. The company is endeavoring to enforce rules in violation of an agreement. Farley's strike breakers are on hand and trouble followed their arrival. The city is patrolled by police and soldiers and presents the appearance of an armed camp. This is quite a contrast to the strike at Chester, Pa.

It has been decided by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to strike on June 1. As there is no grievance against the Postal Telegraph Co. there will be no strike against the Postal.

President Leiws is quoted as saying that 150,000 miners in Ohio, Indiana. viding that the children, regardless of sex, may work at "cattle herding, housework, stable and stall clearing, housework, stable and stall clearing." this week. All contracts between the United Mine Workers and the operators, with the possible exception of Illinois, he said, would be signed by

> Mass meetings will be held all over the country next Sunday by labor organizations to protest against the anti-labor decisions of the courts. The action is taken in response to a request of the A. F. of L.

> The American Federation of Labor. at its last convention, designated the second Sunday in May as "Labor's Memorial Sunday", and unions in various parts of the country are considering the matter of observing the

> Fully fifty thousand workmen in the various branches of the building trades were locked out last week in southern Germany, Hesse-Nassau, part of the Rhine provinces, and in several North German cities because of the failure of the negotiations between the builders and the painters to reach a basis of hours and wages.

The governor of Porto Rico has recommended to the legislature a law creating a labor bureau. The hodcarriers of San Juan have organized and the ratiroad workers and street car employees have unions under

The Socialist Party does not pron ise anything. It only shows the work-ers how to take everything they want instead of being promised little und not getting that.

and the advertisement for the

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE MEETS.

The Unemployed Conference seated Comrade Runin of the 26th A. D. and Rosenblum of Machinists' Lodge No. 402, on Tuesday night, and rejected the credentials of five Gelegates of the May Day Conference which had been provisionally accepted at a previous meeting. Comrades Garland and Lee of the West Side were seated provisionally pending arrival of their cre dentials. The resolution adopted at the meeting on April 7, declaring the Con-ference had no affiliation with any political party, was rescinded.

Delegates De Fremery, Zinn, Loria, Keasby and Lichtenberg were elected a committee to collect material on the question of unemployment. The Executive.Committee has ordered that the statement of the Conference on the Union Square demonstration and unemployment be printed and it will probably be ready for distribution within a week. The executive committee was also instructed to bring in a full report at the next meeting to be held in the Labor Temple, Tuesday, April 21, at 8 p. m. All delegates are urged to attend this meeting as it will be an important one.

MAY DAY FAIR AND

CONGRESS OF NATIONS. The "Daily Call" Fair Conference will make a full report of its plans for the fair at a general meeting in the Labor Temple, Sunday, April 19, at 3 p. m. All comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

All persons donating small prizes should send them to the "Daily Call" Fair Conference, Room 15, Labor Temple, New York City; Labor Lyceum, Room 5, Brooklyn; manager's residence, 286 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn; New Jersey S. P. Headquarters. Re-

tain large prizes until a wagon is sent. Comrades should push the sale of tickets and the collections of prizes. Foreign speaking comrades who can help in the Congress of Nations will communicate at once with the manager at 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. This is the last notice to those who wish to help in the entertainment feature. Address the Secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, as the program will be closed on April 19. Plano and Organ Workers' Union will exhibit union made planes for use of the fair.

The distribution committee has sent out 65,000 admission tickets to various organizations. The manager has secured two barrels of candy for the children on Children's Day, Saturday afternoon, May 2. The proposition of the Swiss Automatic Machine Co. at 40 per cent of sales was accepted. A committee will visit the Sick and Death Benefit societies. The Hungarian Singing Society will sing in their national costume.

The Congress of Nations on Monday night, May 4, will present the following nationalities in costumes: America, by Columbia and Uncle Sam; England, by John Bull; German peasant; Russian autocrat; Italian huckster; negro minstrel; Chinese laundryman; French soldier; Flying Dutchman; Spanish bull-fighter; Indian hap-py hunter; Hungarian hustler; Bavarian teetotaller; Irishman, wit and humorist: Father Knickerbocker, Lord Mayor of the "Doings".

Workingmen's Co-operative

Publishing Association.

The new Board of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has organized. J. Chant Lipes was reelected secretary of the Board and the Association. The Board will meet once

The secretary has received numerous encouraging letters in behalf of the 'Dai'y Call" from outlying points. Reading, Pa., sends an order for 50 subscriptions and promises 500. New Haven and Hartford, Conn., send good reports, and Massachusetts is enthusiastic. New York state reports from various points show great interest in the "Daily Call".

A Jobless Man Relieved. A Brooklyn man cast a brick thru

a window and waited for a policeman to arrest him and take him-to din-Of course the man was hungry and did not expect to be rewarded with a meal at the Waldorf-Astoria. He doesn't know how to eat without working and ate his dinner behind a steel cage that the city provides for men who have not learned that art. In lestroying property he forced the authorities to provide for the wants of one unemployed men. He might just as well eat with friends without the stigma of crime if work was provided for the unemployed instead of police

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. FIVE LECTURES ON

EVOLUTION AND COLLECTIVISM By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE

- AT -

THE RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth Street,

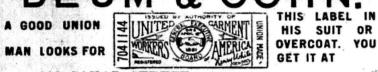
FREE ADMISSION.

SUNDAY, April 19, 11 a. m .- "Is Evolution Opposed to Socialism?"
TUESDAY, April 21, 8 p. m.—"The Possibility of Securing Social Progress."
THURSDAY, April 23, 8 p. m.—"Struggle for Existence and Competition as Social

Forces."
SATURDAY, April 23, 8 p. m.—"Social Variation, Individualism and Genius."
SUNDAY, April 26, 11 a. m.—"The Supremacr of the Social Ideal."

Why allow Middlemen to take part of your hard-earned wages when you

can buy your Clothing direct at BLUM & COHN.



€

112 CANAL STREET, Between Chrystle and Forsyth St. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

CLINTON HALL,

151--153 Clinton Street, New York.

Large Halls for Mass Meetings, Lectures, Balls, Concerts and Weddings. Meeting Rooms open from May 1. Banquet Rooms, Bowlin; Alleys, Pool and Billiard Room.

#466666666666 IN VIEW OF THE

Bomb Thrown in Union Square

ROBERT HUNTER'S **NEW BOOK**

"SOCIALISTS AT WORK"

IS PUBLISHED AT A VERY OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

This book, Mr. Hunter's best work, laying down, as it does, in his unequalled, forceful language, the methods by which Socialists accomplish their ends, and being, as it is, the result of his trip around the earth for the study of the methods of work in use in the different countries, deserves an even larger circulation than his justly famous book

Price : \$1.20

By Mail: 12cts. extra.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

15 SPRUCE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE IRON HEEL By JACK LONDON.

PRICE ONLY \$1.08.

THE GREATEST THING OF ITS . . KIND EVER WRITTEN . . JACK LONDON'S MASTERPIECE.

ORDER AT ONCE FROM

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York.

TAKE NOTICE! The Socialist Literature Company

\$.....

was organized nearly ten years ago by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. Its management is exclusively in the hands of members of the Socialist Party. The profits, according to its charter, must be and are applied solely to the BENEFIT OF THE ASSOCIATION AND POSITIVELY EXCLUDES PERSONAL ENRICHMENT. The Socialist Literature Co. should therefore receive the enthusiastic support of every party member.

Brooklyn Unemployed Meeting. An unemployed mass meeting has

been arranged by the Brooklyn Unemployed Conference in the Labor Lyceum, 049 Willoughby avenue, for Friday evening, April 17. The speakers will be Jos. Wanhope, Chas. S. Van-derporten and Edward Dawson. Comrades should give wide publicity to the meeting and assure, a success.

The working class at least have the power free themselves, else every the exploiters fits of terror.

Short Time and Reduced Wages. PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 11,-The

2,500 workers in the Coats thread mills here and at Central Falls will be permitted to work only five days a week, because of "overproduction".

LUDLOW, Mass., April 11 .- The mill owners have announced a 6 per cent reduction of wages for thread and yarn workers. Further reductions may

RALEIGH, N. H., April 11,-A 5 per cent wage cut has been ordered by the nention of Socialism wouldn't give Durham Hosiery Co., affecting 1,1000 DENTISTS.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., - - DENTIST -

All work guaranteed, Special liberal prices for comrades of S. P. Phone: 3967-79th,

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Tele-phone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 86th St. Open evenings.

DR. H. SHAPIRO. SURGEON DENTIST

36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue

DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, - DENTIST -320 Sumner Avenue, BROOKLYN.

DR. J. KADIN DENTIST. 110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

DR. S. BERLIN.

DENTIST 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y TEL. NO. 54) L, HARLEM.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE, DENTIST.

243 East 86th St. . . Phone, 3936-79th St.

Telephone, 431 Orchard. DR. CHARLES CHESS SURCEON-DENTIST nd 37 Avenue C. Cor 3d Street

DR. M. RASNICK'S DENTAL OFFICE 188-190 CLINTON STREET, Cor. Division St. NEW YORK

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, - DENTIST -86 AVENUE C

Cor. Sixth St.

Telephone, 556 Orchard.

DR. M. GIRSDANSKY 237 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street.

NEW YORK

PHYSICIANS

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ, 275 E. BROADWAY, Telephone: 1632 Orchard.

Telephone, 1785 Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Boro Park, Kensington DR. JAMES BERNSTEIN. 1361 46th ST., BROOKLYN N.Y.

GEORGE OBERDORFER, PHARMACIST. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE. NEAR 128th STREET.



Glasses and Specta-cles fitted at mod-erate prices. Kodaks and supplies always on hand. M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue Betw. 75th and 76th Sta.

D. SIRELSON. Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver, Glass and Oil Cloth

SIGNS Banners and Transparencies. Gilding on Glass a Specialty.

104 E. HOUSTON STREET NEW YORK. Send postal and I will call.

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA

Save the coupons. Every coupon has a value. When you have the coupons bearing the large letters to spell C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A

Mail them to the below address and we will give you a \$6.00 CLOCK FREE. COLUMBIA TEA. 193 DIVISION ST., N. Y.

> GUSTAF SJOHOLM. 266 ONDERDONK AVE



he only Custom Tailor in the Pens and Brooklyn that carrie on Label. All Orders Promptly a to, also Cleaning and Repairing.

..........

SUBSCRIBE LITTLE SOCIALIST

MAGAZINE THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGAN 25c. A YEAR.

The Little Socialist Magazine Central Building. LAWRENCE, MASS.

************* LABOR DIRECTORY.

*********************** Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS: PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 20—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I Hohemiani—331 E. 71st St. S. S. D. m.; Dist. II Hohemiani—346 E. 5th St. S. D. m.; Dist. II Hohemiani—248 E. 5th St. S. D. m.; Dist. II H. Clubhaine, 243 E. 84th St. 7.30 S. II H. Clubhaine, 243 E. 84th St. 7.30 S. Dist. Val.—2059 Third Ave. S. D. m.; Dist. VII—2059 Third Ave. S. D. m.; Dist. VII—2059 Third Ave. S. D. m.; Dist. VIII—2059 Third Ave. S. D. m.; Dist. VIII—2059 Third St. S. D. M.; The Board of Supervision meets every Thresday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., S. D. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, Io a. m., at Cubbouse, 243-247 E. S4th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 9 m in the Labor Temple. 243 East S4th street. Financial Secretary, Joe Maelter, 542 E. 150th street, Chy; Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 An-thony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-10% meets second and fourth Mon-dars in Links Assembly R-oms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

ABOR SECRETARIAT — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willougher avenue, Broaklyn, Board of Director meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 329 Broadway, R. 703, Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 329 Broadway, Telephone 3517 or 3518 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - Branches in New York Brookin, Interson, Newark, Elizabeth, Stracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets account Thurs-day in the menth at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 283 E. 84th st., New York City,

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D., Br. 1 (American meets the second and fourth Friday's 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the mouth at 675 Glenmore avenue.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee Is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse frer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Doath Separat Fund of the United States of America WORKMENISSICK and Dyath Sansail Fund of Workmenist in United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the split of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 243 local branches with 21,597 male and 0,408 female members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.50 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 4) weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the americal the second class receive under the americal the wives and inmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. It is contained to the state and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 working men in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue. Room 2. New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000 Fillurpal Organization, New York

and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 7-0, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willions, from 7-0, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willions, from 640 p. m. 100 p. m

Mass.
Lucerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altona, Seranton, Eric, Allentown, Pa.
Chicago, Ili
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal.
Cleveland, O.
Manchester, N. H.
Baitlusore, Md. Manchester, A. H.
Baitmore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. I.
Milwaukee, Wis.
For addresses of the branch financial
Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

BUY YOUR HAT OF

L. FLASHENBERG. THE UNION HATTER 202 Delancey St,. New York

Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge. OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW

FINE STATIONERY, Blank and Business Books, Rubber Stamps, Fountain Pens and Law Blanks. 65 RIVINGTON STREET.

Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to. Klein's Hall and Restaurant.

206--208 E. Eighty-sixth St nr. 3rd Acy Suitable for Meetings, Banquets, etc. Hungarian Kitchen, Music every evening by celebrated Gepsy Band.

Sulzer's Westchester Park. SEASON 1908. BOOKS NOW OPEN Committees cordially invited to visit us.

W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 24, Harlem. The members will please take notice that a general meeting will be held on Sanday, April 27, at 9 a. m. sharp, is the Labor Temple, 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street. Order of business very important. Pine for not attending, 25 cents, ERNST RAMM, Fin. See 7, 240 E. Syth St., New York.

ANARCHY.

Continued from page 1.

will step up into our places to carry the progress which society must turn in the future, the transforma-of individual ownership of the

you may stop the right of public eting—which never was more than this old town with literature. If you try to dam the tide of socia nation, with your police clubs, the er is going to find another outlet, it is going to overflow. And you take our press, and you may deit, as you are contemplating donow, and you may forbid us to late our leasiets and our literaupon the streets, but as long as is a basement or a garret in New that will shelter a printer and a font of type, we are going to keep the literature going to the people. You suppress our papers under the excuse of your rag-baby Anarchism, and we'll w you an underground press in this try beside which that of Russia is simply a circumstance.

Capitalist Anarchy.

This is not the first time that the apitalist has laid his Anarchist haby on the Socialist doorstep and tried to make people believe that it was ours. It is an old game, but it won't work any longer because the people are getting wice to it.
"I want to tell you what happened

L'Inion Square. It was anarchy calling anarchy to the assistance of the capitalists against the Socialist movement. You put the Police Department of this city into the hands of such men as have it now, and adopt that policy towards a meeting as was adopted in Union Square, and fortynine times out of fifty your Silverstein come along with his five-cent tomb. They know where to get them. It was again the old trick of the capitalist calling upon the Anarchist as his dearest friend.

They cannot lay the paternity of that abortion upon us. For years and years it has been recognized by thinking people all the world over, and has only been denied by the ignorant and dishonest, that where Socialism grows and thrives anarchy dies. Upon every theoretical position the Anarchist and the Socialist are at caggers drawn. There is nothing in come on between them. Ours is the only riovement in the world that has ever fought an-archy, whether at the top or the botwhether from a Silverstein or a Schmittberger. I challenge you to go back to the Socialist literature of this country and the world, and you will find there in the books you misquote but dare not read, how vast is the gulf tunt separates Anarchy and Socialism. To-day the men who stand at the head of society, so-called, and at the bottom, they are the exponents of anarchism. When Mr. Taft told that unfortunate workingman in Cooper Union who wanted to know what a man who was starving should do to get work, 'God knows', he was giving him the answer of the philosophical Auarchist. A few days afterwards this same man Taft came out in a public rpeech against Socialism. I want any of you worshippers of Taft that may be here to turn to your Standard Dictionary and find out what the word fud'yldunlism' means. Out of the dictionary will we condemn out fat

retic Anarchism; opposed to Social-Have I made my point? No Rest Till We Win.

It says 'Individualism, theo-

"We make no such vapid and vacu-We say to the workingous excuse. man that God may know what you are going to do, but we know also, And we are going to tell you-and we are going to tell you if the police force were multiplied by fifty. And we are going to tell you if every regiment in the United States army became a diviion instead of a regiment. And we are going to tell you if fifty thousand pulpit thumpers tell you the opposite. And we are going to tell you despite anything that the capitalists may do. I do not expect any quarter from them. You that were there at Union Square know exactly what you have got to expect. 'God knows' means the club; the two things complement each

We are not here as apologists, we refuse to be branded as criminals, we return the taunt of 'anarchist' in the teeth of those that throw it: we know we have nothing to expect from the capitalist class, and we dont' expect anything, and we won't be disappoint-We know what to do and how to do it; that if we are blocked in one way we will exert our energy in another way; we are never going to rest or let up because we cannot, until capitalism and anarchism become, a thing of the past, and until the work ingmen, the producers of wealth, own the earth and all that it contains."

PARTY NEWS

****** National.

The State Secretary of California reports: "The membership for March was 2,308, California intends to hold its place at the head of the column for percentage of votes

The State Secretary of Texas reports 30 charters granted in that state

J. W. Speas of Pfafftown, N. C., an active worker for years in the Socialist cause, and a candidate for delegate-at-large to

lina, died on March 31.

ed by the Slavic commides, unattached to the party, and of which Comrade Petrich of Chicago acted as secretary. The organization was composed of 12 locals in differ-ent parts of the country and known as the "South Slavenic Socialist Association". The Chicago branch has joined the party and Comrade orange of the ports that each branch will become part of their respective state organizations. A weekly publication in this language is being issued entitled "Proletarec". Address, 587 S. Center avenue,

letarec". Address, 587 S. Center according to the Chleago, Ill.

National Committeeman Atwater of Conto the National Constitution Committee: That a special stamp be issued by th National Committee to state secretaries who shall issue them to the various local and branches, for members, who for som good reason, are unable to pay dues.

The following is also presented to the same committee by National Committeeman Williams of Minnesota: Amendment to be added to Sec. 4, Art. X:

Provided, also, that in no case shall delegates be eligible to represent a member-ship in any state exceeding the number on which the per capita assessment to pay railroad fare of delegates is paid.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.

A meeting to organize a Workers' Press
Conference will be held Sunday, April 19,
at 908 Cambridge street, E. Cambridge, at 3 p. m., to push the sale of the "Bally Call" and the Chicago "Daily Socialist". All Socialists, unionists, members of the Arbeiter Ring and Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund are invited to be present. Come, for this move is full of prom-

The Socialist Party and labor organizations will hold a May Day celebration on Saturday, May 2, at Fanneli Hall, at 7 p. m. Following is the program: Concert by the Pinnish Socialist Band of Quincy; "Socialisten Marsch", by Max Kegel, chorus by the German Workingmen's Asso-ciation; address by John Zubas, Lithuanian Worlingmen's Organization; by Herwegh, a recitation, by Master Wille Konikow: the "March of the Workers", by William Morris, a reading, by Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth; address, by John Schepte of the Lettish Socia Democratic Party: "Rose Frethelt" (Lib erty Rose). E. Kapplinger, chorus of 75 volces of the German Turn Verein, Roxvoices of the German Turn Verein, Rox-bury. Intermission. "Marselliaise", by the Finnish Socialist Band of Quincy; "Sign of Land", by Frankin H. Went-worth; reunion and concert. All organiza-tions with banners will display the same.

New Jersey.

The Socialist Club of Hudson County is erecting a new building on land which it has purchased at Thorne street and the Boulevard, Jersey City. Pending its com pletion party headquarters are at Gans berg's Hall, 197 Congress street. Organize Riley is to be found there every Wednes day from 8 to 10:30 p. m.

The following have been elected for the

offices indicated in New Jersey: Corresonding Secretary, W. B. Killingbeck; Recording Secretary, H. R. Kearns: Financial Secretary, Frank Power; Treasurer, William Morton; National Committeemen, H. R. Kearns and William Walker; delegates to the national convention, H. R. Kearns Killingbeck, Fred. Krafft, James M. Reilly, George H. Strobell. Elizabeth was selected for holding the state convention and May 30-31 the dates. S. Reis of Philadelphia visited Vineland,

N. J., last week and reorganized the local

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

D. K. Young will speak for the Panoma Beneficial Society at 608 Girard avenue April 22, at 3 p. m. Admission free.

A protest meeting will be held at South-

wark Labor Lyceum, 1208 Tasker street, Sunday, April 19, at 12:30 p. m., because of the persistent interference of the police at Socialist meetings. Speakers: Comrades Gildea, Saddler and McKelvey. Ed. Moore will probably be chairman. Comrades are requested to settle for all Lewis meeting ckets. Send all moneys to Morton Bohn. Tickets for the Fieldman-Perrin debate

can be had at headquarters, Ibo Arch street (Comrade Bohn). Prices (reserved), 25c., 35c. and 50c. Comrades will remenber that coffee and cigars can be had at

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Allegheny County will have 16 delegates to the state convention. Open-air meet-ings will soop be held and speakers are being selected. E. E. Carr will speak in the county on June 10.

New York State.

The financial report of the State Committee for March shows receipts of \$658.23 (dues, \$332.50; The Worker Sustaining Fund, \$59.50; assessment, \$18.75; balance from Feb., \$247.54); expenses of \$469.09 (national dues, \$150; Sustaining Fund, \$277.75; rent, postage, stationery, express, sundries, \$41.04); balance, April 1, \$188.60 The state convention will be held in New York City on July 4 and 5. Each county is entitled to one delegate and one additional for every 50 members or major frac tion thereof. The traveling expenses will be defrayed from a 10-cent assessment to be levied by the State Committee immedi-

ately after the national convention.

A Socialist Women's Conference will be held in conjunction with the convention. Each local in the state and each subdict. sion in Greater New York is to elect one or two women delegates. All Socialist women will be entitled to a voice in the conference, but only delegates will vote. The locals will bear the traveling expenses

of delegates. The State Committee and the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association will hold a joint meeting on April 21 to consider the election of an editor for the "Daily Call".

The State Committee will hold a special meeting on April 29 to consider recommen-dations to the convention.

The Manager of The New York Socialist

reported that there is still a deficit. As the Sustaining Fund is exhausted and the State Committee cannot continue to cover the deficit from its regular funds, the mat

New York City.

ing.

The General Committee met Saturday. April 11. Thirty-seven applications were received. R. C. Jones and F. Wiele were sented from the 13th and 15th A. D. and Julia Weinberg from the 20th A. D. Request of Jacob Feuer to be assigned to the 6th A. D. was granted. A motion that the National Executive send a communication to all the locals of the party in the United Increase in the United States Army, with the suggestion that labor union delegates of the Socialist Party bring the matter up and a candidate for delegate-at-large to the national convention from North Carolina, died on March 31.

A central committee has been maintain-

passed: That Saturday, April 18, be named as special session for consideration of by-laws; that question of establishing a Natiaws; that question of establishing a Nativaralization Bureau be referred to a general party meeting to discuss questions that may come up before the national convention. Investigating Committee on Union Square outrage reported in detail. Comrade Oppenheimer reported on work of committee in regard to Teachers' Equal Pay Bill.

Annousement is made that the statement of the contract of the contrac

Announcement is made that the debate between Morris Hillquit and Prof. Seligman will be held on May 6 instead of Ma

The Young People's Socialist League meets every Saturday evening at 293 E.
Third street, at S p. m. Young men and
women Socialists are urged to join.
The 20th A. D. has elected Julia Wein-

berg delegate to the General Committee in place of L. Schapiro, resigned. A present will be made to the "Dally Call" Fair and a committee will look after expired subscriptions to The Socialist. Next meeting Tuesday, April 16, at 240 E. Eightiet!

The West Side Agitation Committee will have a house party at their headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, on Saturday, April 18, 8 p. m. Admission free. Good talent have

volunteered their services.

The lecture of Alexander Irvine at Terace Lyceum on April 18 will be follo by a concert. The East Side comrades hope to make this a great success and the proeeds wil go for propaganda. Admissi 15 cents.

The Executive Committee met April 13 and referred nine applications to the Gen-eral Committee. The Yorkville Agitation committee will try to place The Socialist on newsstands. The Organizer's report for March shows recipts of \$560.35, subdivided

Due stamps, \$250,50; applications, \$12.20; supplies, \$3.60; donations, \$44.80; Commune Festival tickets, \$122.20; assessment stamps, \$26; rent, \$10; R. Raphnel, loan, \$109; the expenses amounted to \$495.54. subdivided as follows: State Committee. due stamps, \$150; Cooper Union, balance rent on meeting on March 7, \$58; 2,000 copies of The Worker, \$10; W. E. A., rent, \$55; Grand Central Palace, account rent, 825; Commune celebration, expenses, \$50; telephone, \$5.20; Mrs. Stern (expenses to Albany), \$3.35; stencil supplies, \$4.75; telegrams, \$6.40; stationery, \$3.90; Gas Co., telegrams, 84.40; stationery, \$3.90; Gas Co., \$2.20; shelves, \$4.32; sundries, \$9.00; Organizer's salary, \$93; postage, \$31; Organizer's, office and sundry expenses, \$23.80. The piculc committee will meet in the Organizer's office Friday, April 17, and a ommittee will confer with the Forward Association regarding finances of the Forward ball. A general party meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, April 26, and a committee will consider establishing a nat-uralization bureau. Apportionment of dele-gates to the state convention was made as follows: First Agitation District, 8 dele-gates; 24, 5; East Side, 4; Yorkville, 8; Haslem, 8; Bronx, 4. No candidate can accept a nomination from more than one district. Next meeting will consider plans for the national campaign.

A special meeting of the General Committee will be held Saturday, April 18, at 8 p. m., at 248 k. Eighty-fourth street, to pass on the report of the committee on because

A general conference of members of Lo-cal New York will be held Sunday afternoon, April 26, to discuss important issues which are likely to come before the national convention so that our delegates may learn the sentiments of the local

Kings County.

The Central Committee met April 11 and decided that the by-laws be revised and to request the national convention to induce

request the national convention to induce all unaffiliated organizations to join the party. Thirty-nine applications were accepted. Receipts, \$246.65; expenses, \$117.D). Districts are requested to settle for assessment stamps by the next meeting. A boro party meeting will be held on Sunday, April 26, at the Labor Lyceum.

The Socialist Sunday School will hold a gederal meeting at West Brooklyn Hall, corner Fort Hamilton avenue and Thirty-seventh street, Sunday, April 19, at 10 a. in. There will be a musical program and Julius Hopp will read his four-act play, "The Pioneers". Admission free.

The 23d A. D. has challenged Congressman C. B. Law to debate the question of Socialism.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17. 20TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and courth street, 8:30 p. m.—Mrs. Clara Ruge, Capitalism and Art". LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broad-ray, 8 p. m.—John Russell Coryell. "Is

way, S. p. m.—John Russen way, the Woman a Puzzle".

MAN'HATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 64 Madison avenue, S. p. m.—E. Murray Frye. "Dickens the Reformer".

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

TERRACE LYCEUM, 206 E. Broadway, p. m.—Alexander Irvine, "The Spiritual ignificance of Socialism". Concert to fol-w. Admission, 15 cents.

ow. Admission, 15 cents.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE (Bronz), (207 Washington avenue, 2:30 p. m.—William Mailly. "Organizing for Labor's Free-

iam Mailly. "Organizing for Labot's Freedom".

ILAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. in.—George Willis Cooke. "Is Evolution Opposed to Socialism?"

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. in.—George R. Kirkpatrick. "The Logic of Liberty."

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. in.—William Mailly. "The Drama as a Social Educator".

LOTI'S HALL. 115 W. Seventy-ninth street, 11 a. in.—Henry Frank. "The Fool Who Says There is No God, and the Wise Man Who Makes One".

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

MONDAY, APRIL 20. 17TH A. D., Colonial Hall, 102 W. One Hundred and First street, 8:30 p. m.— Seorge H. Goebel. "Socialism, What It Is and What It Is Not".

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19.
PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates
venue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—George
Villis Cooke, "Is Socialism Too Good for
tumpally". Humanity"?

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near
Fiatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D.
Long. "Jesus in the Den of Thieves".

FLATHUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—George M. Marr.
"How the People Are Hypnotized".

Jersey City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.
PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and
Forrest street, 8 p. m.—Henry Carless,
Importance of an Employers' Liability
Act'. SUNDAY, APRIL 19.

PISCHER'S HALL, Newark avenue and Eric street, 8 p. m.—Chas. Ufert. "The Class Struggle". Newark. MONDAY, APRIL 2).

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Dr. A. P. Firth, "How to Live Forever".

Boston. SUNDAY, APRIL 19. LABOR LYCEUM, 699 Washington street, p. m.—George E. Cutting, "Renjam'n ranklin, the Greatest American".

Philadelphie.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

LOGAN HALL, 1305 Arch street, 8 p. m.
Leonard D. Abbott. "Maxim Gorky, So-cialist and Artist".

"SOCIALISM AND SCIENCE." ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS OF CHICAGO

MURRAY HILL LYCEUM

34th St., between Third and Lexington Aves., TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 8 P. M. FOR THE BEFIT OF THE "NEW YORK SOCIALIST."

Arranged by The Socialist Conference and Harlem Agitation Committee.
Orchestra Seats, 25c., 50c.; in boxes, \$1.
BOXLES WITH 6 SEATS, \$5.
Tickets on Sale at 239 E. 84th St. and 250 W. 125th St.

DEBATE.

PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

of Columbia University - - - AND -MORRIS HILLQUIT,

"Resolved, That Socialism Is Desirable, Practicable and Inevitable",

COOPER UNION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 8 P. M. JOHN SPARGO WILL PRESIDE.

Arranged under the auspices of the 5th Assembly District, Socialist Party.

TICKETS, 15 AND 25 CENTS. Secure tickets at once at 8th A. D. Headquarters, 313 Grand St.; Rand School, 112 E. 19th St.; Jewish "Daily Forward", 175 E. Broadway.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The Lewis Lecture.

The comrades in New York and vicinty will give Arthur Morrow Lewis an enthusiastic welcome on his first visit to New York. All indications point to a full house on April 28. The seats are being rapidly sold and there will be many disappointed comrades. There are 24 boxes, and only three remain unsold. The reputation of Comrade Lewis as a lecturer is so well known that it is unnecessary to make any comment. His lecture, "Socialism and Science", is the best that he has delivered, and we advise our readers to procure their seats now to avoid disappointment. Orchestra seats are 25 and 50 cents; single, box seats, \$1. The lecture is to be given at Murray Hill Lyceum, and the proceeds will go to the Sustaining Fund of The Social-

The "Iron Heel", \$1. "The Metropolis", \$1.

Our Advertisers.

When you buy Socialist literature we advise you to patronize the two companies advertising in The Socialist. This paper has no financial interest in either company, but it desires a continuation of its advertising contracts. The Wilshire Book Co. and the Socialist Literature Co. are owned by Socialists, and employs members of the party, and are equally worthy of the support of our readers.

Prepaid Subscription Cards.

During the months of April and May we will sell five yearly prepaid subscription cards for \$2; ten for \$4. The ensiest way to get new readers for The Socialist is by the sale of these cards. Every one should carry a few in their pockets, and boost the circulation wherever possible.

The Workers.

Clara Schachter of New York sends four subs and suggests a canvass for subscriptions from 'the retailers with whom our readers trade.

H. S. Victorsen sends in six new subs from Boston. Wm. Mendelsohn of New York sends

\$5 for ten yearly cards. The 2d A. D. took eight cards. E. Pergquest of Bloomfield sent \$2

Ernest Busch of South Manchester brought three new readers to us. E. W. McNeal of Tumwater, Wash.,

subscribed for two copies.

Two subscriptions were sent in by these comrades: Wm. Arland. Corning; Thomas Doyle, Mt. Vernon; Harry Smith, Saugerties; Eugene Krings, Brooklyn; Rona Deguerre, Sandy Hill.

Don't forget the Lewis lecture at Murray Hill Lyceum, .
S. Elstein of Philadelphia made his

usual call for four sub cards. N. Dosenberg of Roxbury brought two new subs and took away a bundle

H. Koenen of Portchester took 200 copies last week.

M. L. Klauber of Missouri, T. E. Jorgensen of Brooklyn and Benj. Gruenberg of New York subscribed

The Socialist Sustaining Fund.

17th A. D., Christensen, City 21st-25d A. D., German Br., Local	-\$1.00
N. Y. Avg. Sauter, Upper Nyack, N. Y	3.00
Avg. Sauter, Upper Nyack, N. Y	1.00
J. F. Smith, Del. W. John Stark, New York City	-25
John Stark, New York City	1.00
20th A. D., Local New York Reinhard Meyer, New York City	10.00
D W Wasks	10.00
R. W. Weeks	5.00
J. C. Thorp. Straight, Pa	.5)
J. Kandel, City	2.0
M. Schachet, City	.56
Fanny Schachter, City	2
Lizzle Friedberg, City	2
Arturo Couti R. Schwalb, City	No.
R. Schwalb. City	2.00
F. G. Rother, Phila., Pa.	.50
F. Grossart, Jersey City Heights,	
B. A. B. City	.5
Connec Brown City	20 0
George Brown, City	1.00 5.00
Miss Newman, proceeds from sale	
of 100 "Socialist Woman", by	
Misses Newman, Grossman and	
Steinberg	3.00
Total	\$89.51

********* CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

10 cents a line, cash with order. WANTED.

WANTED—An American couple (Social-ists) would share expense of house or a flat; New York City or Brooklyn. J. B., care New York Socialist, 239 E. 84th atreet.

FREE ORCHESTRA INSTRUCTIONS. Amateur musicians, young men and wo-men, to join Socialist Orchestra. Address, Ph. G., Care The Socialist, 239 E, 84th St.

PUBLICATIONS.

Is your wife, sister, or sweetheart a So-cialist? If she is, she wants THE SO-CIALIST WOMAN. If she is not, she needs it. You need it in your home. The only paper of its kind in America. Yearly, 50 cents. The Socialist Woman, 619 E. Fifty-fifth street, Chicago.

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2° and The Worker (50c.) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 239 E. 94th St.

THE VANGUARD.—The best Socialist monthly. Do you want the latest thought on Socialism for yourself? Do you want the best propaganda for your non-Socialist neighbor? Send 50 cents to 344 Sixth street. Milwaukee, Wis., and get the Vanguard for one whole year.

NOVELTIES.

STORES, CANVASSERS, STREET MEN.
We manufacture
Campaign Buttons and novelties of all
kinds.

kinds.

Paper Sun Flowers,
Paper Bun Flowers,
Paper Rosettes,
Canes, Peanants,
Mexican Spiders,
Confetti, Ticklers,
Souvenir Postal Cards of all kinds,
Badges and Buttons for celebrations, fairs,
carnivats and conventions. A large and
special line of
Summer Resort Goods.
All the latest novelties. Catalog free.
W. F. MILLER, 158 Park Row, New York.

SOCIALIST AGITATOR.

Agitator for stump and platform; canvassing and road experience; wants position with local; devote whole time for small pay. Herman Sanders, Rand School, 112 E. 19th St., New York.

BISHOP CREEK

GOLD CO. WE OFFER 5,000 SHARES AT

SI.IO A SHARE. FRED R. JONES & CO. 78-80 Broad Street, New York. Dime Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON. Corner Clinton St. Ù FIFTH AVENUE. 0 Corner 115th St. BROOKI VM. R PITKIN. Corner Rockaway Ave.

Meeting in Long Island City.

In spite of the fact that 161 voters en-roiled as Socialists and 300 Socialist votes were cast in the 1st A. D. of Long Island City, no party organization exists there. A meeting will be held in Chatham's Hall, corner Jackson avenue and Seventh street. on Saturday, April 18, at 8 p. m., to organize a branch. Every Socialist in the 1st A. D. who reads this is urged to attend the meeting.

Meeting of Christian

Socialist Fellowship. The New York branch of the Christian Socialist Fellowship will hold a mass meeting at the Church of the Holy Com-

Speakers: Rev. Henry Motter, Rev. John D. Long and George H. Strobell. The third national conference will also be held in New York City. May 28-31.

lican nomination for Vice-President, the claim of the author of "My Confession", Harry Orchard, ought to be considered.

May Day Edition. The Socialist next week will contain

six pages, and will contain special articles appropriate to the occasion. Bundle orders will be filled at the Total to date\$2,915.61 usual rates.

JUST OUT

SUSTAINERS' EDITION

THE METROPOLIS

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

A Novel of scathing and terrible power characterizing New York as remarkably as "The Jungle" characterized Chicago. It tells you HOW THEY SPEND IT.

This Edition is furnished to Socialists at the Special Price of \$1.20, postpaid. Address orders, enclosing price, to

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY. 15 SPRUCE STREET,

THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street. Sound, Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side.

RESOURCES-\$18,000,000.00 Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited. Branches: Cor. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York. Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn. Cor. Graham Avenue and Varet Street, Brooklyn.

WILSHIRE'S

"Let the Nation Own the Trusts", "Prosperity and Happiness For All". GAYLORD WILSHIRE. Editor.

200 William Street, New York. The Socia.i.: Periodical having greatest paid subscription list in the

Over 400,000 each and every month bsolutely guaranteed.

400,000 Subscribe now, 10 cents per year in WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE

200 William Street, Ne York.

there were a complete list of books on Socialism and allied subjects, carefully selected, classified and indexed, WITH FULL AND TRUTHFULL DESCRIPTIONS **?WOULD YOU WANT IT?**

EDUCATIONAL

PRIDEMANN BRYAN SOUPPROST'S

137 WEST 57th STREET.

Preparation for regents and colleges thrus
superior individual preparation in eighteen
nonths: \$20 monthly.

Private instruction in English, German,
Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry; introduction
into poetics, logic, philosophy.

Moderate rates for clubs; advice giadly
given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares for high school and all colleges
Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.,
or Regents, Cooper Union and Civil
errice. Fourteen high school and c.

185-187 EAST BROADWAY. A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Colum-hia, Barvard, Cornell, Etc., Vegenta' Cooper Union, Civil Service. JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL

CLINTON HALL

MALCESTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 69 E. Sevenia Street.

ISI CLINTON ST

It represents a new chapter in the History of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantess SUCCESS. It builds up your FUTURE! We prepare most carefully for the best colleges. as: COLUMBIA, CORNELL. YALE, etc.; CIVIL SERVICE (all grades): COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; is speak, read and write CORRECTLY AND IDIOMATICALLY. Very liberal terms.

Begging for bread is the sare, as begging for the chance to earn it. What are you?

JOS. S. MARCUS

BANKER (Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard) corner of

DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS. NEW YORK CITY. Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up. Business accounts from \$100 up.

INTEREST 4% PER CENT Passage, Exchange Money Orders and Drafts to all parts of the world.

ESTABLISHED 1884

Nineteenth Ward Bank 57th St. and Third Ave. 72nd St. and Third Ave. 86th St. and Second Ave. 84th St. and Third Ave.

BISHOP CREEK WARNING!

WARNER M. VAN HORDEN, President

This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 4 per cent paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

Don't borrow money on your Bishop stock from irresponsible brokers who intend selling your stock as soon as you put it in their hands and who may. not be able to replace it when you pay your note. Don't buy Bishop on installments from people who have no

stock to deliver. DIGHAD OMOGE DO RISHUP STUCK FREET

With each \$10 share of guaranteed 6 per cent. Bishop Milling Stock, I will give free as a bonus two \$5 shares of Bishop Creek Gold Stock. Ten install-

Send for particulars.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE. 200 William Street, New York.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BISHOP CREEK Write for My Special Letter. F. J. MOWRY.

18-80 BROAD ST., RAND SCHOOL DINNER. A dinner to mark the close of the second rear of the RAND SCHOOL will be hold

KALIL'S RESTAURANT, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, AT 6:30 P. M.

(Guesis may assemble after 5:20.)
Members of the Rand School Students' Association, the Rand School Debating Club, the American Socialist Society and their friends, as well as all other persons who are interested in the work of the School are in vited to attend. It is hoped that most of the instructors who have taught in the School since its opening will be precentified in the work of the instructors who have taught in the School since its opening will be precentified in the school since its opening will be precentified in the school since its opening will be given by students, teachers and officials of the School.

The price of the disease states are sent to the school.

School.

The price of the dinner will be To cent Tickets should be ordered AT ONCE fro the Secretary of the Hand School. Preference as to prouping at the tables will followed as nearly as possible.

Rosa Laddon, Assistant Secretary, Als Burnham, Henry Engel, Harman de France, John H. Pry, Committee.